THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9494. — EDINBURGH, — WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE RACES.

On SATURDAY next, July 6, will be presented,
The Tragedy of

HAMLET
PRINCE OF DENMARK.

The Part of HAMLET
By Mr STEWART-NICHOLSON.
(For a Benevolent Purpose.)

— AND —

OPHELIA, — Mrs JACKSON.

Pit and Boxes 3 s.—First Gallery 2 s.—Second Gallery 1 s.

It is particularly requested, that no person whatever will ask admittance behind the scenes.

By the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

WE being resolved to give our assistance towards speedily supplying his Majesty's fleet with able Seamen, do hereby offer a Reward of TWO GUINEAS, over and above his Majesty's and all other bounties, to every able Seamen, not above the age of fifty years, nor under eighteen, residing in, or belonging to this City, Leith, Newhaven, or the other liberties of Edinburgh, who shall, on or before the first day of September next, appear in the Council Chamber, and voluntarily enter himself to serve aboard any of his Majesty's ships of war, and be afterwards approved by the Regulating Captain there.

Given at Edinburgh, the 3d day of July 1782.

(GOD SAVE THE KING.)

PANTHEON.

THE Society having met last Thursday, agreeable to former advertisement, on the discussion of the Question respecting *the Propriety of* ADDRESSING HIS MAJESTY *upon the late Change of the* MINISTRY—a variety of excellent speeches were delivered on both sides, by Gentlemen of the most eminent abilities; but, as the evening was too far advanced to give an opportunity to others than present who intended to deliver their sentiments upon the subject, the further consideration of the question was delayed till *Thursday* evening, when the door will be open at Seven, and the debate begin *precisely at eight*.

Tickets to be had at Mr AITCHISON's Jeweller, Parliament Square, and of the other Members.

EDUCATION.

WILLIAM SMITH begs leave to inform the Public, That he has taken a house in Bristo-street, for the purpose of teaching the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in the most approved method. The room he means to teach in is elegant, well-aired, and very light, being in the corner of Charles's-street.——Those who are pleased to intrust him with the education of their children, may depend upon the utmost attention being paid to them; and he will do his utmost endeavours to give all manner of satisfaction to his employers.—He begins to teach on the 8th of July instant.

N. B. The terms—Five Shillings per quarter.

DAVID FORRESTER Vintner,

Sign of the GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD, well east of the Cross,

HAS removed from Dettyeny, to that convenient and well frequented INN lately occupied by Mr Bruce, where Good Entertainments and Stabling, with a neat Post-Chaise, and a careful Driver may be depended upon, at the very shortest notice.

AN ENSIGNCY WANTED,

IN a Regiment any where abroad, but not in a Garrison, or Highland Regiment.

Any person who has such to dispose of may apply to James Marshall writer to the signet, who will give reasonable terms.

DESERTED,

From the (2d) 71st Regiment of Foot, quartered at Perth, upon Friday night the 21st June 1782,

WALTER MACNAB, aged 20 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes; born in the parish of Dysmeh and shire of Stirling. Had on, when he deserted, a brown bit coat, with a reddish velvet neck; below which he is supposed to have on his regimentals, a round hat, a pair of red tartan hose; goes very airy, with his hair dressed upon a high toupee; is thick and well built; wants two of his fore teeth; has a cut on the inside of the calf of his left leg, blooming round faced, and often very talkative.

WILLIAM THOMSON, aged 19 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes; born in the parish and county of Perth. Had on him, when he deserted, a short blue coat, flapped rough grey waistcoat, a small cocked bonnet, a tartan green kilt, a pair of white and red hose, blooming round faced, and high fed.

Whoever apprehends any of the above deserters, so as they may be secured in any jail in Britain, will be entitled to receive One Pound, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to the commanding officer at Perth, or to William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased ALEXANDER INNES writer to the signet.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of Mr Innes desire a meeting of his whole creditors, to be held in John's coffee-house, upon Tuesday next the 9th day of July current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of adjusting some particulars of considerable importance, which must be settled before making a division of the recovered funds. It is hoped therefore all the creditors, or their agents, will attend; and as it is intended to divide the effects recovered as soon as possible, the creditors are requested immediately to lodge their accounts of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, with James Balfour writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mr Heron's Long Room, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 10th July curt. at twelve o'clock mid-day,

Fifty Puncheons of Strong, Well-flavoured
JAMAICA RUM, of crop 1781, and mostly imported into Clyde in January 1782.

The Rum will be put up in small lots of one to five puncheons, and four months credit will be given.

The samples to be seen at Mr Heron's the day of sale, and at Messr. Robert Dunmore and Company's Counting-house preceding that time.

At London, Leith and Borrowstounness,
With or without Convoy, directly,
The LUCKY Armed Brigantine,

Mounting Nine pounders besides swivels, and well appointed in every respect,
JAMES GRINDLAY Commander,
Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods for the above places, which will arrive, (if practicable) at Leith and Borrowstounness, and will sail the 12th of July.—Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be attended to; or Messr. Hawley and Down for the matter.

SALE OF GOODS.

THE Copartnery of WALTER HAMILTON and COMPANY, opposite the *Luckenbooths, Edinburgh*, being lately dissolved by the death of *Provost Hamilton*, one of the partners, the STOCK in Trade belonging to that Copartnery will begin on Monday next, the 8th current, to be sold off greatly below the *usual* shop-prices, for ready money *only*. The Goods consist chiefly of the following articles, viz.

Best Superfine Cloths, Forest and Hunters Cloths, &c.
Scots Mandes, Hanchaugh Coatings, Plain and stripped Duffles and Freezes, &c.
Variety of Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stuffs, for vests and breeches.
Corked and Riding Hats, Silk and Worsted Stockings, &c.

N. B. It is carnestly requested, that such as are indebted to the above Copartnery, and have exceeded the usual credit, will immediately order payment of their accompts to *Francis Shand*, the surviving partner, in order to a speedy winding up of the affairs of the Company.

FRANCIS SHAND, who continues the business at the same shop as formerly, has just received new and fashionable assortments of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MENS MERCERY GOODS, which he is selling on the very lowest terms.

REGIMENTAL and NAVAL UNIFORMS of the best qualities, at the lowest prices.

A Comparative View of the NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS *on the 27th of July 1778, and the 12th of April 1782, &c. &c.*

ADDRESSED
To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount KEPPEL.

MY LORD,

AT a time when the liberty of the press is considered as the palladium of the dearest rights of an Englishman—when that liberty has wantoned in riot with the first characters of the nation, and has hardly kept any measures of civility with Majesty—I can make no apology for demanding an audience of your Lordship.

I am a private character, my Lord—of no great political importance. I love my country, and rejoice in every event which brings it either advantage or glory. I am attached to no set of men, and if benefits are received by the nation, I care not if the persons who produce them come from the North or the South: I have no prejudices to qualify my relish of such tidings.

"There is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot long be deceived by the arts of false reasoning, or false patriotism." Events in themselves not truly glorious, though highly varnished by the abettors of ministerial influence, or the intemperate retailers of discontented faction, will be stripped by Time of their meretricious ornaments; and Truth, like the spear of Ithuriel, will exhibit them in their native deformities.

Your Lordship has been dragged into political existence by such an event; if, upon a fair comparison, that event should have an honourable issue, your exaltation will be a credit to your country, and an honour to your house; but if, when weighed in the balance, it should be found wanting, what will it make you, but

"A fixed figure, for the hand of Scorn
"To point his slow, unmoving finger at!"

I mean to repeat to the nation how similarly the fleets of England and France were disposed on the 27th of July 1778, and the 12th of April 1782; and to refer to your Lordship, why the former day was not as glorious as the latter. I mean not to enter into the detail of the engagement of either day, but to give such commanding features of both, as may serve to point out their similarity. Though I may pass over many manœuvres of little consequence, I shall be careful not to omit any thing which may have affected the events of those days, or the merit of the respective commanders.

I am going, my Lord, into an old tale, and what adds to my unwardness, I fear the world remembers it too feelingly, not to anticipate me in every word.

Early in the morning of the 27th of July 1778, the French fleet being then to windward, by a well directed manœuvre of ordering six ships to chace, you brought them down:—The two fleets being on contrary tacks, passed each other slowly, exchanging broadsides. Sir Robert Harland led the van, and, having passed the French rear with little damage to his ships, like a true seaman, put about with his division, and stood on the other tack after the enemy, at a rate of sailing (top gallant sails set,) which would soon have brought him up with them. You, my Lord, followed with the center, and fought well during your passage—I do not mean to arraign your courage, but examine your conduct—Having passed the French line, you stood on with your division. The Vice Admiral of the Blue came the last out of action, and taking up the idea that you intended to engage the enemy, wore his ship with his head towards them, doubtless, considering his division as designed to lead the van on the other tack. Sir John Lockart Ross wore likewise: So Sir Robert Harland's whole division, under the same presumption, were standing towards the enemy, in full confidence that the commander of such a fleet would have seized the opportunity of making a *proud day* for Old England.—At this glowing moment, how must they have felt a *cold signal* to resume their stations, the one in the van, the other in your wake, a disposition which shewed every British stern to the enemy? did the French drew courage from the sight; they wore and stood on couldly under your lee, until they came abreast, where they lay in defiance of you, one of the finest evenings in summer. During the evening and night you chose to take no notice of them; you did not even watch them; for the next morning three ships were only left in the stations of the Commanders of that division, the rest of the fleet which had escaped by this feint were discovered at a great distance.—You then made the signal to three ships to chace, to three *crippled ships*:—why not a general chace! which must have had either of these two good consequences—you must have taken the whole of monsr's ships, which had been left to deceive you, or have forced their fleets to have waited to their rescue.—But, as if a fatality attended your conduct this day—these three ships were recalled by a second signal, before they could get their sails to obey your first.—These, my Lord! are stubborn facts; and I have endeavoured to relate them the more simply, as I think in your public description of the action you have cautiously withdrawn them from notice, by bringing forward a variety of manœuvres and signals, which are to stand on our annals as the sole business of a day, which might have given peace and honour to your country.

Let us now turn to a truly proud day in the west; on the 12th of April 1782, in the morning, the fleets passed by each other as on the 27th of July 1778 on different tacks:—Drake led the van; and keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy, sailed down the line, as Sir Robert Harland had done on the former day; Sir George Rodney close following with the center, instead of standing along the whole line, as you had done the 27th July, broke through the enemy, a few ships astern of the French center. This seems to have been one of those judicious, though sudden manœuvres, which commanded the fate of the day, and discovers, combined with the greatest courage the highest exertion of professional skill.—The Namur and his whole division, astern, followed him; the French line was divided and thrown into confusion. Sir Samuel Hood, who commanded the rear, when he found the enemy's line broken, by a happy and instantaneous exertion of his own judgment and bravery, wore ship, to keep the center and van of the French still engaged, and to prevent their succouring any part of their broken line, which they were endeavouring to do;—this had its effect, and secured those advantages which were foreseen by the Commander in Chief, and not suffered to vanish by manœuvring.

The consequences of either engagement I do not relate: the nation feels them—My only business is to prove, that you, my Lord, on your day, enjoyed the means of an equal advantage over the enemy's fleet: that you did not produce the like happy event, must have been your misfortune in wanting abilities; for you will not let it be scored up to disaffection to the service you had engaged in, at the summons of your country. One circumstance, indeed, Sir George Rodney wanted, which you, my Lord, fully enjoyed; I mean such a length of day as these latitudes afford in the month of July. He then in fair probability would have taken the greatest part of the enemy's fleet, and, in my conscience, I believe *his* good-will and zeal would have made him lament that any should have escaped.

In the event of your day, I clearly discern the principles of the subsequent calamities and expences of this country. It has been the invention of those, whose tool you have been, to teach you to throw the disgraces of the 27th July on the disobedience of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue. In your public letter to the Admiralty, we are told of his singular bravery in the action, but not a word of his disobedience. In your conversation with Admiral Campbell, the day after the engagement, when Sir W. Burnaby returned with the state of his ship, you expressed yourself in terms of the highest approbation of his conduct—still no mention of disobedience. We are therefore to presume, my Lord, that you had then discovered none; or at least that you had concluded, the handsome manner in which he had engaged the enemy (having backed his sails for that purpose) had left his ship, not in a condition to obey you.

Do not mistake me, I am not the panegyrist of Sir Hugh Palliser; I only draw my conclusions of his innocence from your flattering description of his conduct and bravery in the honourable part of that day; and your silence as to his having in the least contributed to the disgraceful remainder of it. If, for a moment, we admit your accusation of him to be just, are you aware, my Lord, that this concession will involve you in a degree of guilt, and exhibit you as highly criminal towards your country? That it must brand your public letter to the nation with the imputation of falsehood? That it will prove you have sacrificed the honour of your country, to screen from justice, a wretch, in whose guilt you have involved yourself by concealing it? These are harsh conclusions, but they are justly drawn from the premises. If the Vice-admiral did disobey, why did you not supersede him in action? Why did you not deliver him up to the punishment he merited at your return? when your country was at stake, your delicacy was criminal, and you are accountable for the effects of it upon her blood and treasure.

The minds of men are cooled, my Lord!—the film is withdrawn from the eyes of the deluded common people—they now deliberate with caution and temper on events which prejudice of party and populous clamour (obtained by the worst means) had prevented their seeing in proper colours. Retired to our consciences and closets, where even the *brow-beating Montague* cannot enter, we investigate with candour and liberality—we seek facts and reason from analogy.—By comparing one event with another, we find, as my Lord Sandwich justly observes, that, "however political sophistry may extenuate what it cannot defeat, the plain sense on the deck of a man of war, will "ever distinguish between a day of *battle*, and a day of *manœuvre!*"

I fear, my Lord, you have been systematically wrong; that you intended to go only certain lengths, as I can no otherwise account for your not re-engaging the French fleet, and your suffering them to form their line on the evening of the 27th without molestation. If you intended to fight it out fairly the next morning, as you declare, why did you not station frigates between your's and the enemy's fleet during the night, to prevent their escape? This is the usual practice, my Lord; and in a letter I have now before me from Sir George Rodney, dated *Sandwich*, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 29th April 1780, he has these remarkable words: "When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets to watch their motions;—the manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions."

You are now, my Lord, by the boldest insult of the faction, at the head of the navy. You are decorated with what honour there is in your peerage.—These are pills which has cost the nation and its Sovereign many a wry face to swallow: what happy effects they are to operate, we are yet to learn. Sir G. Rodney's recall may be reckoned amongst the first of them, and woeful it must be. Produced upon the scene, you now

become conspicuous; whilst you continued in the back ground you were little noticed; and, by keeping your distance, in a short time, perhaps you might have escaped all observation, except on the return of that fatal day, which must revive the odium of your country, with the anniversary of her disgrace.

I think it was a bolder man than yourself, the *man of the people*, who dared to offer a compromise of silence on the St Eustatia business, against the victory of Sir George Rodney. The public heard with pleasure the friends of Sir George renounce such a compromise with contempt: Let the affair of St Eustatius be again investigated; let Mr Burke bring forth his charges; if he has been to blame, let him be censured; let it be brought home to him; let him be condemned or acquitted by his peers. I trust he will not shrink from the enquiry; but do not by malevolent whispers endeavour to depreciate a veteran character, and by implication rob him of a hoard of glory, which he has been near half a century in storing.

The shattered condition of the fleet has been long the object of patriotic declamation in both Houses of Parliament; every invective which malevolence could point against your predecessor has been made use of, to dispossess him of his office, and carefully disseminated amongst the common people, to prepare them for the virtues of his successor.—For once, my Lord, you have facts to refer to for your assertions. The fleet are shattered—nobly shattered! The enemy will tell you wonders of their good appointment and discipline; to them I refer you as the best authority: If you still doubt, remember, my Lord, it must either be a groundless calumny, or, if true, place additional laurels on the prow of every ship in that fleet, which so nobly vindicated and retrieved the honour of the British flag, notwithstanding such ill appointment.

I endeavour to detect every reason which may prompt you to wish the recall of Sir George Rodney from the service of his country: Perhaps the following had some force with you: When the two Houses re-echoed with invectives against the late First Lord of the Admiralty, for the bad condition of the fleet, the Sandwich was declared not fit to go to sea. Sir G. Rodney gave public testimony of the falsity of these assertions, by hoisting his flag on board that Sandwich. His account of his victory over Langara is dated from this ship; and, in the subsequent engagement with Guichen in the West Indies, she was attacked at once by the Couronne of 90 guns, the Triomphant, and Fendant; when, after an hour and a half engagement, she drove them off, though before attacked by them; she had beaten three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broken it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral. This is the man, my Lord, whom you wish to degrade by a recall? But the weapon is unequal to the purpose—he may be recalled—he may be dismissed—but he cannot be *disgraced!*

I shall take my leave, for this time, in the words of a late celebrated writer: "Having no private resentments to gratify, I think it sufficient to have given my opinion of your public conduct, leaving the punishment it deserves, to your closer, and to yourself!"

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 29.

Admiralty-Office, June 29. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Captain Cooper, commander of his Majesty's ship Stag, to Mr Stephens, dated in Dublin Bay, June 20. 1782.

ON the 14th instant I received information, that two French cutter privateers were cruising off Waterford, of which I immediately sailed in pursuit. On my getting off that harbour the 17th, I spoke a fishing-boat that had been taken by one of them five days before, but had not been heard of since. I therefore stood to the westward, and at day-light the next morning, off Dungarvan, I discovered one of them, and, after a chace of eleven hours, took her. She proves to be La Victoire, of 2 eight and 14 six-pounders (six of which she threw overboard during the chace.) She is a new cutter, copper bottom, sails very fast, and had 91 men, had been from Brest eighteen days. The other cutter, called the Eagle, of Dunkirk, of the same force, has quitted this coast.

Admiralty-Office, June 29. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Drake, commander of his Majesty's ship Dromedary, in the Downs, to Mr Stephens, dated the 25th of June 1782.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Young, of the Ambuscade, informs me, in his letter dated the 23d instant, at sea, of his having taken, on the evening before, a Dutch privateer cutter, named the Middleburgh, carrying thirteen guns and thirty-eight men; and she arrived here this morning.

War-Office, June 29. 1782.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant T. Townley Parker, of the 96th foot, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Drake.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Emperor John Alexander Woodford to be Lieutenant, vice Richard St George.

Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Nathaniel Webb to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Boiville.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Stewart Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Florentius Boscawen. Honourable William Conway to be Ensign, vice Stewart Campbell.

18th Regiment of foot, Thomas Hall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Howard.

50th Regiment of foot, Owen Charles Fordice, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Lucas.

96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Francis Drake, of 19th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice T. Townley Parker.

104th Regiment of foot, Major Duncan Urquhart to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Henry Harnage.

Isle of Man Fencible Battalion, Ensign John Clague to be Lieutenant, vice Mark Wilkes.

Northern Fencibles, Lewis Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Stewart.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *June* 27.

The prize to the Proserpine man of war, from sea, is arrived at Jamaica.

The Middleburgh, a Dutch cutter of 13 guns, is sent into the Downs by the Ambuscade frigate.

Falmouth, 22. Arrived a brigantine, name unknown, from Gardigan for Ancona, with the loss of her foremast, maintopmast, and bowsprit, in a gale of wind.

Londonderry, 18. This morning arrived here a small French homeward-bound East-Indiaman, bound to Cadiz, loaded with pepper, coffee, and cotton, burthen about 250 tons, taken off the Western Islands, by the Hellen letter of marque of Liverpool, Captain Borowdale, she is last from the Mauritius.

Liverpool, 24. Last Thursday, the Stag frigate, Captain Cooper, arrived at Dublin, with a privateer of 18 guns and 130 men, which she took off the Salters, after a chace from the coast of Dungarvon.

Saturday the 15th instant, the Ann and Francis, from Maryport to Dublin with coals, was boarded about three leagues from Rumlay, by a frigate-built vessel, under American colours, with 16 twelve-pounders, several swivels, and full of men, and ransomed her for 136 guineas.

The Race Horse, ——, from Rattan to Jamaica, is taken.

The Royal Oak, Simpson, from Ireland, was taken by two American privateers, which, after plundering, sunk her.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, June* 28.

PASSED the bees-wax bill.

Read a first time, the gaming and civil list bills.

Heard counsel in the cause between the Rev. Mr Devrie and Lord Brownlow. Proceed on Monday.

Held a conference with the Commons, in the Painted Chamber, on India affairs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, June* 28.

ORDERED the vote of credit, sinking fund, postage, Customs, and Excise bills to be engrossed.

Passed the bill prohibiting the selling or building ships for the use of the enemy.—Also the Scots tobacco and drugs bill.

Ordered the five per cent. Customs bill to be engrossed.

Read a first time the dock-yard bill.

Read a second time, the amendments made by the Lords to Lady Forbes's bill, which was referred to a Committee, and instructions given to consider the same on Monday.

Held a conference with the Lords on the East-India business.

Mr *Townshend* presented some papers relative to St Eustatius, with copies of letters of instructions to General Vaughan, which were all ordered to lie on the table.

Read the first time, the bill for empowering his Majesty to purchase certain grounds adjoining to some fortifications, that new works might be erected on them; and appointing Commissioners to value the same.

The House then went into a Committee (Lord Althorpe in the chair) on Mr Burke's bill for regulating the Pay-office; when it was agreed that the day on which the bill was to commence should be the "1st of January."

Mr *Burke* stated one saving that would accrue to the Public by this bill. The Paymaster of the Forces, in his capacity of Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, might be deemed in one respect a Colonel, as he enjoyed the profits arising from the contract for clothing the pensioners belonging to that hospital.—His predecessor had enjoyed a profit of seven hundred pounds arising from this contract; yet, to do him justice, he had not made a bad bargain for the public. But since he (Mr Burke) had come into the office, he had made a new contract, upon much harder terms for the contractor; but as the contractor was not a member of Parliament, but the person who was himself to furnish the clothing, he was able to live by the contract, and the Public would gain 600l. more upon it than Mr Rigby had gained; so that in fact, both sums added together, there would be a saving upon the contract of 1300l. a-year, which saving, instead of appropriating to his own use, he would bring forward for the use of the Public, to make part of the ways and means for raising the supply.

The Committee having gone through the different clauses of the bill, without any debate, now rose, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 29.

LONDON.

It was this morning whispered in the most polite and intelligent circles, that disagreeable news had been received from the continent relative to our affairs in the East-Indies. It is said that the news, which came by the last mail from Holland, notwithstanding its round-about way of being told, is in part true, and there is reason to be apprehensive for Sir Edward Hughes, in the Superb man of war, 6[illegible]4 guns. ——

St James's Chron.

In our Chronicle of last Tuesday we informed our readers that the Northern Squandron had received orders to join the Channel Fleet, and we ventured to give the reason why such orders had been issued: Our intelligence has in part been fulfilled, as the whole will shortly be; and though we do not presume to doubt of the wisdom of the measure in sending out our whole naval force to look for the combined enemy, and relieve Gibraltar, at this time in the most imminent danger—yet so far as our paper extends, we think it our duty to warn the public to be on their guard against an invetterate enemy, that will be left behind, who, not being able openly to meet our force, may perhaps avail themselves of the absence of our fleet (which at this time of the year may be two months in going to Gibraltar and back) to wreak their impotent rage on some part or other of our coast. The revengeful spirit of the Dutch makes it very probable they will endeavour to give us an alarm, and it is possible they may do us some slight mischief, by burning a few houses, or stealing a few sheep; It would show wisdom therefore to be prepared for such an event, whether it takes place or not; and hence appears the necessity of putting arms into the hands of the people, as in case of an attack, they must depend on their own courage only for protection, which, we have no doubt, should occasion offer, will be conspicuously displayed, to the terror of our enemies. *Ibid.*

It appears, by the letters from Jamaica, that Admiral Rodney had been but once on shore since his arrival at Port Royal, and scarce any of the officers had been permitted to leave their ships; this rigid discipline had given great umbrage to many of the commanders; however, there is no doubt but so trifling a difference would soon be forgot; but we are sorry to find that the report, which prevailed a few days ago, of a disagreement having happened between him and Admiral Hood, was too true, in consequence of the latter not being permitted to pursue the enemy immediately after the action. *Eng. Chron.*

There are letters in town from Sir George Rodney, which tend to confirm the report of his having taken more of the enemies ships, as he therein mentions, the fleet and crippled ships of the enemy having left Cape Francois prior to the further capture reported.

Private letters from Lord Rodney at Jamaica to his friends, brought home by Captain Burnet, mention, that he was preparing to go on a secret expedition, and that Governor Campbell had not only offered the regulars, but a great number of the militia leaders in the island had voluntarily offered to embark, and second his operations.

We are informed, from a very respectable quarter, that the murmurings and jealousies on board the Spanish fleet, against the suspicious conduct of the French, in pursuing their own interest at St Kitt's, &c. instead of timely co-operating towards the grand object against Jamaica, has risen to such a degree as to occasion a skirmish between the French and Spanish officers at St Domingo; in consequence of which the Spanish Admiral Don Solano took his sudden departure from Cape Francois to the Havannah, full of disgust and indignation.

Yesterday Lord North set off for Dover. His Lordship having promised to accelerate the raising of seamen in the districts of the Cinque Ports, is gone particularly on that business.

The list of Baronets of Great-Britain contains 500 names; if each of them are to be called upon for ten men each, according to the terms of their patent, 5000 men would be immediately gained, which would be sufficient to man ten men of war of the line.

If the wind permits, Lord Howe will certainly sail in two or three days at farthest, with twenty-four sail of the line from Portsmouth, and will be joined in the Channel by seven sail more, making together a fleet of thirty-one line of battle ships.

The following are the ships Lord Howe will take with him from Portsmouth, and those that may be expected to join him in the Channel, viz.

	Guns.	
Victory	100	Lord Howe.
Britannia	100	Adm. Barrington.
Royal George	100	Adm. Kempenfelt.
Atlas	98	Capt. Vandeput.
Queen	98	—— Maitland.
Union	90	—— Dairymple.
Foudroyant	80	—— Sir J. Jarvis.
Cambridge	80	—— Holloway.
Princess Amelia	80	—— Douglas.
Royal William	80	—— ——.
Edgar	74	Com. Hotham.
Dublin	74	Capt. Dickson.
Courageux	74	—— Lord Mulgrave.
Fortitude	74	—— Keppel.
Goliah,	74	—— Parker.
Alexander.	74	—— Farnham.
Berwick	74	—— Phipps.
Bellona	74	—— Onslow.
Raisonable	64	—— Lord Hervey.
Bienfaisant	64	—— Cromwell.
Sampson	64	—— Hervey.
Buffalo	60	—— Robinson.
Rippon	60	—— ——.
Medway	60	—— Edgar.

The following are expected to join in the Channel: Vigilant, of 64 guns, Captain Douglas, now cruizing off Jersey.

From the Downs: The Ocean, of 90 guns; the Panther, of 60 guns, Captain Piercy.

From the Nore: The Blenheim, of 90 guns; the Asia, of 64 guns.

From Plymouth: The Suffolk, of 74 guns; the Egmont, of 74 guns.

RECAPITULATION:

3	Ships of	100 guns each.
5	—— of	90
4	—— of	80
19	—— of	74
5	—— of	64
4	—— of	60
39	Sail.	

There now remains in the Downs only two ships of Admiral Ross's squadron, viz. the Ocean of 90, and the Panther of 60 guns; and they are expected to sail for Portsmouth the first fair wind.

Advice is received from Portsmouth, of the arrival of the Nelly, Captain Burrows, and the Telemachus, Captain Sherwood, from Jamaica. They sailed from Montego Bay the 3d of May, and bring advice of all the north side ships which sailed under convoy of the Princess Carolina being safe arrived. They came through the Gulph of Florida, but saw nothing particular during the passage.

The hopes of a general peace are not yet vanished; some strong circumstances are very favourable to it, particularly the great want of stores in the French yards. France can now make peace upon as good terms as she will be able to do two years hence, should she retain her good fortune, and it is probable that politic power will not expose herself to the uncertainties of war, when she cannot hope to gain more favourable terms than she may have at present.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr T. Townshend, pursuant to a direction of the House of Commons, went to the House of Peers, to desire a conference of their Lordships relative to the amendments made by that Right Honourable House to the bill for the encouragement and disciplining of volunteer corps, &c. The Commons were afterwards informed, their Lordships would return an answer by messengers of their own. A conference is therefore expected to be held between both Houses on the above mentioned business on Monday next.

The House of Commons will finish their business for this sessions on Monday, and will adjourn for a few days, to give the House of Lords time to complete the bills before them, when the Houses will be prorogued.

The dissolution of the parliament still meets with strong opposition from many of the friends of the present administration; but the necessity of the measure to ensure a majority the ensuing sessions, is so obvious, that the event will certainly take place in the month of September, or early in October, and a general notice has been given to the friends of Administration to prepare for it.

The Marquis of Rockingham, whose amiable and upright character makes the state of his health interesting to all parties, was yesterday said by his physicians to be out of all present danger. His indisposition arises principally from an old complaint, caused by a violent fall which he had from a horse near twenty years ago. The faculty were much alarmed from an apprehension that water had formed in his breast, but were deceived in those symptoms.

On Wednesday night, died at his house in Stanhope-street, May-fair, the Right Rev. Dr Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the order of the Garter, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Kinnoul.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"You must not believe that our gazettes speak the real language of the Dutch people. Be assured that the better and more wealthy part of us consider the present war with England as the greatest misfortune, without any expectations of its producing any future proportionate advantages. The lower and middling classes of people in this city are ripe for insurrection; and though there is a considerable body of troops in the neighbourhood, with the exertion of every art to sooth and flatter the sufferers into patience, if Sir John Ross should be able to keep his station for six weeks longer off the Texel, Amsterdam would be in an uproar, which must determine the career of Dutch property. We are the dupes of our own avarice, as well as the arts of France, and shall be miserably deceived by both."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 28.

"Last night came up to St Helen's from the Downs, the Rippon and Buffalo men of war, to join Lord Howe, who has made a show of sailing, but has not yet put to sea; probably he waits for more ships.

"Arrived the Bienfaisant, Sir John Lockhart Ross; Princess Amelia, Douglas; Raisonable, Lord Hervey; and Dublin, Dickson; all from the Downs."

No business done this day at 'Change.

WIND AT DEAL,

June 28, S.

EDINBURGH.

On Friday the 21st ult. died at Fowlis Castle, Rossshire, John Brown, in the 110th year of his age, by far the greatest part of which he had spent in the service of the family of Fowlis; and, notwithstanding his remarkable longevity, continued in the unimpaired possession of his mental faculties till the hour of his death.

On the 18th ult. was married at Gilmerton, the Right Honourable Lord Haddo, to Miss Charles Baird, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed William Baird of Newbyth, Eſq;

We hear, that the gallant Captain James Fergusſon has been appointed to the command of the Egmont man of war of 74 guns, now at Plymouth, getting ready to join the grand fleet.

A correſpondent recommends it to the voters of Great Britain, on the approaching diſſolution of Parliament, to refuſe giving their vote to any candidate, unleſs he will give his oath to vacate his ſeat after the expiration of three years. It is thus only, that the ſecret influence of Miniſters are to be deſtroyed. Their apparent influence, they have already ſacrificed themſelves. But let not this lead the people into a miſtaken confidence. Every Miniſter muſt have either an avowed or latent influence. Perhaps the former might be beſt for the people. However, it becomes them to ſecure themſelves from both. For, it has long been a ſecret, found out by the Miniſters of our former princes, that nothing could contribute more to their own eſtabliſhment and ſafety than the long continuance of Parliament. Parliaments are never diſſolved, but when the Miniſter feels his inferiority of influence. Without this, there could be no poſſibility of repreſentative venality. They could never become obſequious to Adminiſtration. This only aroſe from that wound the conſtitution received, in extending annual Parliaments to a larger period. The members then forgot their electors, in their own intereſts. The people have, therefore, attributed, very juſtly, the cauſe of all male-adminiſtration to this principle. It was, therefore ſeen, when the revolution happened, the chief object of public attention was to ſecure themſelves from the danger of falling into the ſame uneaſy condition for the future.

Thoſe who would wiſh to govern with moderation and juſtice, can have no objection to the ſhortneſs of Parliaments. A good Miniſter has nothing to fear from his confidence in the people. Our correſpondent alſo obſerves, that he recommends it as a reform in the conſtitution, that the Parliament ſhould be adjourned and prorogued by itſelf. For it has been found, that when ſome good laws were depending, and likely to paſs in favour of the people, the Miniſter has prevailed upon the King to prorogue the Parliament. Such a power could never injure the prorogative—if Parliaments were ſtill to be annual. For the people, who have in general always ſupported the prerogative, while it never ambitiouſly extended itſelf beyond the limits of juſtice, would, upon every new election, reject ſuch members as had been found enemies to the ſpirit of the conſtitution.

A correſpondent obſerves, that, in conſequence of the late anti-miniſterial triumph reſpecting the balances remaining in the hands of a late paymaſter general of the army, and a paymaſter of the navy, a diſſolution of parliament muſt neceſſarily enſue. The preſent miniſtry are certainly ſtopped in their career of parliamentary power. They feel there is a latent principle of oppoſition, as ſtrong as it is inimical, to individual proſecution. It is thus our correſpondent infers the reaſon of the late adminiſtration not having been impeached for thoſe mal-practices which have been hinted as the cauſe of all our national calamities.

The late queſtion on public delinquents has occaſioned much perſonal and national ſpeculation. It is imagined that the late paymaſter general had more *weighty* intereſt than that of his *perſon*—although no Maſter *Slender*, by which he prevailed over the abilities of a *Keen-one*, alias *Kenyon*.

It is imagined the great preparations which France is now making for war are no other than the fluſterings of a man who would transfer thoſe fears to another which he is feeling for himſelf. If we revert to the politics of that people, we ſhould never expect peace from them under the ſhade of the olive. It may, therefore, be concluded, all their preparations for war are only to be compared with their deſires and neceſſities for peace.

It is ſtrongly reported, that, ſince the late act of parliament has paſſed for reſtraining E O tables, the keepers have packed up all their different apparatus for gaming, with an intention of going to *Ireland*, where *Freedom* they ſay has, indeed, fixed her reſidence.

We are informed, that miniſtry have come to the reſolution of diſcharging all the armed ſhips, now in the ſervice of Government, and of turning over their hands to men of war. This will prove of great ſervice to the navy, in the preſent exigency, as theſe armed ſhips are, in general, extremely well and ably manned.

This forenoon, a maſon's labourer going up a ladder to the top of a houſe in the Cowgate, with a hood of lime, miſſed a ſtep, fell to the bottom, and was unfortunately killed on the ſpot.

Laſt Sunday morning Archibald Irving and Walter Greaves (both deſerters from the South Fencible Regiment) were apprehended near Kendal, and committed to Appleby goal, for the murder of Robert Parker of Nethermill, in the pariſh of Kirkmichael. The preceding day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they attacked him on the turnpike road, about five miles beyond Penrith, and after ſtriking him upon the head with a ſtone, and fracturing his ſkull in a moſt ſhocking manner, robbed him of his watch and money; they then thinking he was dead, threw him over a dyke on the road ſeven feet high, when his groans being heard by people paſſing by, led to a diſcovery of the place. Being brought to an inn in the neighbourhood, he languiſhed till twelve o'clock ſame evening, and expired in the greateſt agonies.

In their declaration before Juſtices Lowther and Dunn, at Lowtherhall, Greaves confeſſed the whole of the above murder, and likewiſe, that on the night of the 24th ult. they robbed a young gentleman of his watch and money in the Pleaſance of Edinburgh, and that Irving had lately robbed a clerk to a colliery near Glaſgow of thirty-five guineas.

Captain Sinclair, of the 25th regiment, is appointed Major of Brigade to the forces under the command of Lord George Lennox, at Portſmouth; and Captain Weſt, of the 4th, to the forces under General Pitt at Warley.

As ſeveral material alterations are intended to be made in the Theatre-Royal, previous to the Races, there can be no Play, after this week, till Saturday July 20. when the celebrated Comic Opera of the DUENNA will be performed, with Entertainments, as will be hereafter expreſſed.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, July 1.

"On Wedneſday laſt, the wife of one Gray, miller at mill of Orchieſtown, was killed by the lightning, as ſhe was taking her cow out of the byre. The poor woman was great with child at the time.

"On Saturday night, five large veſſels were ſeen from this place at an offing of about ſeven leagues. They had all the appearance of ſhips of war, and were ſteering S. E. The probable conjecture is, that they are Dutch men of war.

"The influenza ſtill continues to rage in this place, and few families have eſcaped it. Moſt of the North Fencibles have recovered, and are now on duty.

"The late favourable weather has produced an aſtoniſhing alteration in the appearance of the crop. There is the greateſt proſpect of a rich crop of hay ever remembered, and the corns look well every where."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 27.

"The following is part of a letter received from a gentleman in the county of Wexford by yeſterday's poſt: "I am juſt returned from the Strand where I have been theſe two hours, viewing an engagement at ſea between an Engliſh frigate and a French crtter, if that can be deemed an engagement wherein one only fires and the other flies. The frigate was ſtationed at Waterford, and having got intelligence of the cutter's being on the coaſt, came out, and by means of the hazineſs of the day, reached her almoſt unperceived. The chace begin from the Saltees caſtward, which laſted for an hour and three quarters, during which time the frigate fired twenty-ſix ſhots; at length, the frigate gaining faſt, the cutter ſtruck. The frigate was about a league diſtant, ſo that every manœuvre was accurately diſcerned with a glaſs."

The Benefit TICKETS *in the* LOTTERY, *for* 200,000 l. *for the year* 1782, *drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Little Theatre, Capel-ſtreet, Dublin.*

Third Day's Drawing. No. 16,159, 10,000 l. No. 35,162, 500 l. No. 31,785, 13,952, 50 l. each. No. 10,672, 14,966, 25,501, 34,746, 906, 31,431, 37,105, 20 l. each.

Fourth Day's Drawing. No. 33,323, 1000 l. No. 4168, 12,897, 5426, 5741, 8678, 14,453, 37,494, 50 l. each. No. 38,238, 631, 36,924, 39,137, 24,479, 20 l. each.

DRAUGHT *of an* ADDRESS *to his* MAJESTY, *from the Noblemen, Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the county of Linlithgow, propoſed by the Earl of Buchan, June 4. 1782.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty!

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the county of Linlithgow, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your Majeſty's throne with the profoundeſt ſentiments of gratitude and loyalty, aſſuring your Majeſty, that we cannot think ourſelves ſufficiently thankful that we are enabled to give theſe ſincere teſtimonies of our veneration, duty, and affection towards our Sovereign, as members of a free ſtate, governed by known laws, and by a King who makes theſe laws, and the happineſs of his people, the rules of a mild and wiſe adminiſtration of public affairs.

We have beheld, and we do ſtill behold, with gratitude and admiration, the meaſures which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to recommend and to promote, for the relief of your faithful and affectionate people, whilſt engaged in an expenſive, but neceſſary war. And we humbly implore the Divine bleſſing on your Majeſty's arms, that, by a ſucceſsful defence of the juſt rights of your people, and the honour of your Crown, your Majeſty may be enabled to gratify your humane and paternal deſire of peace.

We ſhould think ourſelves wanting in gratitude to Divine Providence, and in a due ſenſe of the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, if we omitted to convey to your Majeſty our ſincere congratulations on the late ſucceſſes with which it has pleaſed GOD to bleſs your Majeſty's efforts for the defence of your people; and we cannot but rejoice, when we perceive union and ſecurity at home and victory abroad, whilſt a ſpirit of unanimity and energy pervades your Majeſty's dominions, to produce future exertions, and to crown them with ſimilar ſucceſs.

That your Majeſty may long reign over a free, loyal, and affectionate people; and that your illuſtrious race, the protectors of the liberties, and the promoters of the happineſs of your ſubjects, may continue to ſway the ſceptre of theſe realms to the lateſt poſterity, is the ſincere and fervent wiſh of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects,

The Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the County of Linlithgow.

On the day above mentioned, which was a ſtated Meeting of the County, it carried, by the caſting-vote of the Earl of Buchan, who was Preſes of the Meeting, to appoint Friday the 28th of June for conſidering of a proper Addreſs to the King, on which day the Earl of Hopeton having obtained the Chair, by a majority of voices, moved the reſolutions which have been made public in the Edinburgh news-papers, and on which it is needleſs to make any remarks.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I NOTICED a very long eſſay in your laſt, ſigned L. againſt the preſent Miniſtry, for having voted againſt the militia bill for Scotland. I am neither an enemy to the late ſervants of the Crown, nor the preſent. I think it my duty to ſupport Government on all occaſions, eſpecially in the midſt of war, unleſs when they act diametrically oppoſite to the rights of the people. Now, Sir, in the affair of the Scots militia, the preſent ſervants of the Crown have done no more than their predeceſſors: for in *Pitt*, *North*, and *Shelburne*'s Miniſtry, has the Scots militia bill been thrown out; yet neither in *Pitt* nor *North*'s time, when it was thrown out, had we 4000 Fencibles *. But this is not all; for the preſent Miniſtry have given a *ſuccedaneum* for it, by freely offering the Scots arms to be uſed in their own defence; a meaſure that anſwers every thing a militia could. The only difference is, that a militia would be a burthen to the ſtate in the preſent diſtreſs of this country, by the pay to the officers and men, when they are not in actual ſervice. Moreover, 6000 militia and 4000 Fencibles, is certainly more than falls to the ſhare of Scotland; for, as the militia in England is paid out of the LAND-TAX ONLY, if we had got 6000 militia, it would have been a very great burden to the people, as our *land-tax* would not pay above one half of them; and, by the laws of the kingdom, the militia are, and ought always to be, paid out of the *land-tax*; a right that the Engliſh would not have departed from; nor, to pleaſe the Scots, would they have allowed taxes laid on their lands to be remitted to Scotland, to pay our militia. It is certainly, therefore, a bleſſing to this country that this bill was thrown out, and arming the people ſubſtituted in its room, as well as a great ſaving of expence.

A. B.

Edinburgh, July 3. 1782.

G. C.'s *Second Letter on Patronage, ſhall have a place firſt opportunity.*

G. G.; THE SOLDIER, A TALE; *and ſeveral other of our Correſpondents favours, are delayed for want of room.*

* The Fencibles laſt war and the preſent were not raiſed, nor offered, when the Scots militia bills were thrown out of Parliament.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 2. Friends Increaſe, Gemmil, from Feverſham, with hoops, &c.
Succeſs, Ferrier, from Elphinſton, with wood and bark.
Hannah, Robertſon, from Borrowſtounneſs, in balaſt.
Robert and Mary, Irving, from Stornaway, with kelp.
3. Mary, Graham, from Inverneſs, with whiſkie.
Ducheſs of Gordon, Mackilligen, from London, with goods.
Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with ditto.
Joſeph, Wallace, from Southampton, with bark.
Mabel and Janet, Scotland, from Perth, with wheat.
Peggy, Watſon, from Dundee, with grain.
Fortune, Innes, from Balhaulish, with ſlates.

SAILED,

3. Jean, Brown, for Glaſgow, with goods.
Jean, Bell, for ditto, with ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 28. Lochnell, Drummond, from Eſdale, with ſlate.
29. Jenny, Lind, from Jerſey, with wine.
30. Nancy, Mourike, from New York, with tobacco.
Adventure, Aitken, from ditto, with ditto.
Jenny, M'Phetſon, from Eſdale, with ſlate.
Nancy, Morice, from Briſtol, with clay.

SAILED,

28. Eliſabeth, White, for Portſmouth, with goods.
29. Favourite, Douglas, for Dublin, with ditto.
Peggy, M'Neill, for Belfaſt, with ditto.
Dolphin, M'Kay, for the Highlands, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 28.

Wheat	27s.	0	26s.	0	19s.	3d.
Barley,	15	0	14	6	13	8
Oats,	12	6	12	0	11	4
Peaſe,	12	0	11	8	10	6

At LONDON—for LEITH,
WITH CONVOY,
THE POMONA,
WILLIAM MARSHALL Commander,
Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men anſwerable,
Loading at Hawley's wharf, by the hermitage.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Commander, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No 1. Swithing's Alley, Cornhill.

For LONDON,
The LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,
Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will ſail with firſt convoy, which is expected ſoon.
The Maſter to be ſpoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, or at his houſe, head of Queen-ſtreet, Leith.
N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,
A LARGE GARDEN at Caroline Park, in the pariſh of Cramond, well ſtored with wall-trees, eſpaliers, fruit-buſhes, &c.
For particulars apply to Harry Davidſon writer to the ſignet.
N. B. A private bargain having been made for the Hay-crop and Wheat in the incloſures of Caroline Park, the roup of them formerly advertiſed to be upon Tueſday next, will not hold.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
At Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Thurſday the 25th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,
THE Houſe, Warehouſes, Cellars, and Garden, belonging to, and poſſeſſed by, William Sibbald and Co. merchants in Leith.
The Houſe conſiſts of ſix fire-rooms, ſeveral convenient cloſets and preſſes, an excellent kitchen, with a water-pipe into it, beſides a cellar, waſhing-houſe, and other conveniencies. The garden is well laid out, and ſtocked with wall-trees and eſpaliers. The warehouſes were lately built, and are well calculated for merchants in the Baltic trade, and for that purpoſe will let for near the purchaſe-money of the whole property, but may be eaſily converted into dwelling-houſes, which would let well, owing to the ſituation at the glaſs-works, and conveniency for ſea-bathing.
Any perſon inclined to purchaſe by private bargain may apply to the proprietor at Leith, or to Mr Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, betwixt and the day of ſale. The money may remain a conſiderable time in the hands of the purchaſer, if required.—If not ſold, the whole will be LET, the entry immediately.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.
THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,
The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—
LOT I.—The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.
LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and Baillie-houſe, and area in the Abbey of Dunfermline, ground for feuing, and wood, under a reſervation of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.
LOT III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Ware-houſes, &c.; and, for the conveniency of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the tacks of the lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the harbour and coal-fold.
LOT V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall incloſures; as alſo, ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.
LOT VI.—TWO SHOPS in the Exchange.
LOT VII.—A TACK of the FARM of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781.
LOT VIII.—A TACK of the LANDS of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.
A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th July laſt, in the Courant of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 8th July laſt.
The upſet price ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements.—Such, however, as wiſh in the mean time to be informed of particulars, will please apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callender depute clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, will be ſeen.
Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHARE in the ALLOA GLASS-HOUSE.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Birnie writer in Alloa.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horfe, mare, or gelding carrying twelve ftone, the beft of three four mile heats. No horfe that ever won a purfe or plate of 50 l. Sterling value, hunter's purfes or plates excepted, will be allowed to ftart.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the fame courfe, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horfe, mare, or gelding, the beft of three four mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ftone 4 lib.	Six years old, 9 ftone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ftone 9 lib.	Aged horfes, 10 ftone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the fame courfe, the beft of three four mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horfe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ftone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ftone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ftone.	Aged horfes, 9 ftone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the fame courfe, the beft of three four mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horfe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ftone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ftone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ftone.	Aged horfes, 9 ftone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the fame courfe, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, (given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland laft feafon, carrying twelve ftone, the beft of three four-mile heats.

No horfe, &c. to ftart for the above purfe that ever was in fweats before the 1ft of March laft, for the purpofe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted.

The horfes, mares, and geldings, muft be booked by the Clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and fix afternoon: And the owners of fuch horfes or fervants muft then produce the proper certificates. And no fcaffolds to be erected without firft obtaining the authority of the Magiftrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Aflemblies as ufual.

Right Hon. LORD MAITLAND,
COLONEL WEMYSS,
Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craigends, } ---Stewards.

PLEASANCE DUNDEE.

TO be SOLD, by private fale, agreeably fituated within a quarter of an hour's walk of the town, comprifing upwards of three acres and a half of land, judicioufly laid out in garden-ground and grafs, well fenced, and planted with a great variety of thriving fruit and foreft trees. The buildings conlift of a genteel fubftantial dwelling-houfe fitted for the accommodation of two diftinct families, with feparate entries and conveniencies; a commodious Brewery, amply fupplied with fine running and fpring water, with large ftore-houfes, and every other neceffary office, a malt-houfe, granaries, and kiln; the whole in complete repair, and now in the occupation of Mr William Cunningham brewer, but equally fuitable for a malt diftillery, for which they were originally intended, or for various other purpofes, where room and command of water are required.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Johfon writer in Dundee, or Mr Ebenezer Anderfon, who will fhew the premifes.

N. B. The purchafer may be immediately accommodated with the lower flat of the houfe, and that part of the garden occupied by the late proprietor.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Inn in Newton Stewart, on Wednefday the 11th of September 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

All lying in the parifh of Kirkcowan, and fheriffdom of Wigton, to be holden feu of a fubject, for payment of trifling feu-duties.

	Extent in Scots meafure.	Rent in Sterling money.	Upfet Price.
	A. R. F.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Lot I. The Lands of NETHER TANNYLAGGY, poffeffed by John Paterfon, on a leafe ending at Whitfunday 1791,	1126 0 35	16 14 2	800 0 0
II. That part of the Lands of DARLOSKINE, poffeffed by the faid John Paterfon, on a leafe of the fame duration,	144 0 16	4 4 2	200 0 0
III. The Remainder of DARLOSKINE, poffeffed by William Forfyth, on a leafe ending at Whitfunday 1800,	399 1 21	12 12 0	250 0 0
IV. The Lands of POLLAE, as poffeffed by Andrew Macormack, on a leafe of the fame duration.	588 1 39	26 5 0	520 0 0
	2258 0 31	59 15 4	1770 0 0

The Lands in Lots I. and II. are extremely low-rented; and the purchafer may have it in his power to enter to the natural poffeffion of the lands in the third and fourth lots, upon giving a year's notice to the tenants.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and leafes, may be feen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the fignet; and an inventory in the hands of William Macmillan writer in Newtonftewart; to either of whom perfons intending to purchafe may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within Mrs Gutzmer's Coffee-houfe in Dundee, upon Friday the 16th of Auguft next, betwixt the hours of four and fix o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands of BALDOVIE, lying within the

parifh of Dundee, and county of Forfar.

Thefe Lands hold feu of a fubject fuperior, and conlift of upwards of eighty acres of exceeding rich arable ground. They are pleafantly fituated in a fine neighbourhood, lying on each fide of the poft road from Dundee to Arbroath, within lefs than three meafured miles of the town of Dundee, and about a mile north of the river of Tay, from which there is an eafy conveyance for coal or lime, the landing at the ferry being very good. There is a neat commodious manfion-houfe, with a large court of office-houfes lately built, and a good garden upon the premifes. The lands are in excellent order, inclofed with ftone dykes and thorn hedges in a thriving condition, 50 or 60 acres of which have been in the natural poffeffion of the late Mr Johnfton the proprietor for a number of years, the remainder being under leafe to three or four tenants only, none of whofe tacks are of long duration. A conliderable quantity of young timber planted in hedge-rows on the lands will be ready for cutting in a fhort time. There is a remarkable good Lint-mill upon the lands, lately built at a very conliderable expence, and well employed, which the proprietor kept in his own hands. There is likewife a good Corn-mill, to which the adjoining lands of Drumgnith are thirled. The lands lie in a fine fporting country, and contiguous to two very good trouting waters.

The articles of roup, the plan of the lands, with the rental of the eftate, and title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Thomas Davidfon writer in Dundee, to whom, or to Francis Anderfon writer to the fignet, any perfon wifhing to be informed of further particulars, may apply.

The lands will be fhown by Alexander Raitt at Baldovie.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

No. III. PRINCE's STREET, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception and accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry, and thofe that think proper to encourage the proprietor, who humbly wifhes for the protection of the Public to favour this undertaking, as nothing will be wanting in his power to pleafe and oblige. And he trufts that the elegant fituation, and very eafy acceis to the Hotel, being all within itfelf, and that the furniture thereof being modern and perfectly new, will give univerfal fatisfaction.

N. B. There will be every accommodation of entertainment in the Hotel, for the better convenience of the company refiding in the Hotel.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July curt. at five o' clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the parifh of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Parifhes of Slains and Furvie.

As alfo, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parifh of Langfide, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchafers may apply to John Wauchope writer to the fignet, George Moir, Efq; of Scotftown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF KILSYTH,

PART OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seffion, within the Parliament-houfe, on Wednefday the 7th day of Auguft next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Lordfhip, and Eftate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, all in one lot.——This eftate was, in 1727, let by the York Building Company to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, for 99 years, at 500 l. per annum ——The lands meafure about 7858 acres. The fuperiorities of the eftate will give the purchafer conliderable parliamentary influence in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton.

The upfet price is only 12,500 l. being 25 years purchafe of faid tack-duty.

Plans of the eftate, with the articles of fale, to be feen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the fignet, or of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of feffion, clerk to the fale.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houfe in Edinburgh, upon Thurfday the 8th day of Auguft 1782, between the hours of five and fix afternoon.

The Lands of WOODSIDE, in the parifh of

Dalferf, and county of Lanark, conlifting of above 106 Scots acres, inclofed and fubdivided into fourteen different inclofures by hedge and ditch. The whole are, and have been for fifteen years paft, in the occupation of the proprietor, and are in very neat order; two thirds of the lands are at prefent in grafs. There is a Wood of Oak, Birch, &c. upon the eftate, of above 36 years growth, befides much old and new planting about the lands.

There is a neat and convenient Manfion-houfe on the premiffes, conlifting of fix fire-rooms and a kitchen, a brew-houfe and dairy, together with a large court of offices lately built for all the neceffary purpofes of a gentleman's family, and farm. There is a well-laid out kitchen garden, and a thriving orchard, well ftocked with a great variety of fruit-trees of the beft kinds. The houfe is fituated near the poft-road, a quarter of a mile from Clyde, half-way between Lanark and Hamilton, four miles diftant from each, and twelve miles from Glafgow. The poft calls at the houfe three times a-week, in going and coming between thefe towns, and brings all letters for the family.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are to be feen in the hands of Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh; and alfo a fketch of the lands, and how they are laid out.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE,

AND HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of July next, between the hours of five and fix afternoon, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The LANDS of WOODSIDE, and Part of the Barony of TORWOODHEAD, lying fouth and eaft of the Torwood, as defcribed in the title-deeds, with the teinds, parfonage and vicarage thereof; with the manfion-houfe, called *Dunbar-houfe*, offices, garden, orchard, pigeon cott, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. Thefe lands are of a rich foil, low rented, and very improveable. The grounds around the houfe, conlifting of about 150 acres (let from year to year for pafture) are all completely inclofed and fubdivided, and the fences in good repair, and having been laid down rich, and lain long in grafs, will produce heavy crops, and bring a high rent when broke up. There is coal on thefe lands, and a great deal of planting, conlifting of oak, afh, elm, beech, and other foreft trees, in the moft thriving condition, part of which are full grown.

The manfion-houfe and offices are in good order, and fit to accommodate a large family. The garden, orchard, and pleafure ground, are all well ftocked with the very beft kinds of fruit-trees and flowering fhrubs. The fituation is pleafant and commodious, being near the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Stirling, within three miles of the river Forth, the like diftance from Falkirk, and two miles from the Great Canal and harbour of Carron Shore, and commanding a moft extenfive profpect of that rich and highly cultivated country lying on both fides of the Forth. Thefe lands hold partly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification, and partly of fubjects fuperior, for payment of fmall feu-duties. The free rent, after all deductions, is 408 l. 12 s. 1 d. 10 d.

Lot II. The Lands and Barony of PLEAN, as defcribed in the title-deeds, lying north of the Torwood, on both fides the turnpike road, with the teinds and pertinents.

Thefe lands are extenfive, and partly inclofed with ftone-dykes, hedges, and ftripes of planting, and very improveable. They abound in coal, lime, iron, and free ftones. They march with the lands of Bannockburn on the weft, and on boring, the fame feam of coal that is now wrought on the Bannockburn eftate, has been difcovered in this, twenty fathoms below the furface. This coal is four feet thick, and of an excellent quality; and there is a fecond feam below that, not fo thick.

About the middle of the eftate are two feams of coal of the fame thicknefs, the crop of the upper one having been wrought from three to five fathoms below the furface; and as the ground declines to the eaft, it will be eafy to drain this coal.

There are two oak coppice woods on this eftate, of conliderable extent, befides a good deal of planted trees, all completely inclofed with ftone dykes fo high as to defend from fheep. And as thefe woods are now ready for cutting, they will be fold this feafon. Thefe lands afford two freehold qualifications. They will be expofed together, or in two divifions, as feparated by the turnpike road, as purchafers fhall incline. The free rent, after all deductions, is 468 l. 15 s. 4 d.; but conliderable rifes of rent are ftipulated by the current tacks for crop 1783, and after crops.

The whole tenants of this eftate pay their rent regularly; and very conliderable rifes will be got on the expiry of the current tacks.

Lot III. That large LODGING on the weft fide of New-ftreet, Canongate, prefently poffeffed by Captain Church-hill, with the back grounds thereto belonging, with a fervitude on the area to the eaft of faid ftreet, that nothing fhall be erected thereon beyond the height of the prefent parapet wall. This tenement was lately built and finifhed in the moft fubftantial manner.

The progrefs of writs, conditions of fale, rentals, tacks, &c. are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the rentals, &c. are in the hands of James Herderfon writer in Falkirk; to either of whom any perfon inclining a private bargain of any part of the fubjects, may apply.

The gardener at Dunbar-houfe will fhow the grounds.

At the Defire of intended Purchafers,

THE Sale of the Lands & Eftate of LAWERS

is ADJOURNED to Thurfday the 1ft of Auguft next.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houfe, Edinburgh, on Thurfday the 8th of Auguft next, at fix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS,

with the teinds of the fame, and patronage of the parifh of Longformacus; alfo, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the parifh of Longformacus, and fhire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handfome modern manfion-houfe on the eftate, with fuitable office-houfes, and a conliderable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houfes in good repair. The eftate conlifts of about 1800 Scots acres, very improveable, within fix meafured miles of Dunfe, and well fituated for fport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronfhiel hold blench of a fubject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the eftate, with the articles of roup, may be feen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the fignet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will fhow the ground, manfion-houfe, &c.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Seffion,

THERE is to be expofed to fale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seffion Houfe of Edinburgh, upon Tuefday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parifh and regality of Dunfermline, and fheriffdom of Fife.

Thefe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ftock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclufive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of thefe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ftock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ftock of thefe lands, exclufive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchafe;—of the quarry, eight years purchafe; and of the free teind, five years purchafe;—extending the total value and upfet price of thefe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parifh of Coupar, and fhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of thefe lands to the fuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each fingular fucceffor.—The valued rent of thefe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upfet price of the fuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parifh of Ettrick and fheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of thefe lands, ftock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2700 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expofed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conlifting of fifteen acres, and fix falls of ground in the fields of Inverefk, commonly called the Weffer Fore-Brae, with the teind-fheaves and pertinents of the fame, lying within the parifh of Inverefk, and fheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ftock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchafe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top ftorey of the large ftone tenement upon the north fide of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the fame, entering by the fcale ftairs in the head of Craig's Clofe, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, prefently poffeffed by Mr Thomfon grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the fame is to be fet up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be feen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ros depute clerk of Seffion.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others,

lying within the parifhes of Fettercairn, Fordun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eftate, after deduction of public burdens, is 794 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniftoun, Goffelie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be eafily fplit into above four votes or freeholds.

Moft of the farms on the eftate are fet in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them enclofed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-ftone quarry in the heart of the eftate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly fupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeftone alfo appears in feveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ftreams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhauftible moffes upon the eftate. The hill farms have moft extenfive paflure for black cattle and fheep, and thofe below are clofe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful foil, and well drained by ditches lately caft for that purpofe. If a purchafer inclines, he may immediately inclofe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at prefent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any fervitude or right of paflurage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleafantly fituated in the middle of the eftate, about two miles fouth of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not refided on the eftate for many years paft; the houfe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conftant repair, fo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's refidence. The garden conlifts of about two acres of ground, inclofed with a good wall, and is well ftored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houfe, of fir, afh, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor fhould chufe to refide at the houfe of Fettercairn, which, for the ufe of keeping conftant fires in it, is at prefent poffeffed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poffeffion the garden and about eight acres, fet to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alfo have 22 acres of excellent inclofed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the houfe, upon giving a years warning to the prefent tenants.

The houfe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montrofe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progrefs of the title-deeds, and conditions of fale, may be feen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the fignet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeffor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will fhow the grounds.

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